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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### NOTIFICATION

The 6th June 2009

No. 6287—RE(RGGVY)-7/2009-En.—In compliance with Section 3.4 of the Central Government “Rural Electrification Policy and under the provision contained in Sections 4 and 5 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Government of Orissa hereby notifies the Rural Electricity Plan for the State to achieve the National goal for providing access to electricity to all rural households as per the provision of Section 2 National Electricity Policy i. e. by 2009.

The plan will come into force from the date of notification.

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. The Electricity Act, 2003 has accorded renewed priority to rural electrification and provision of electricity services in order to provide access to electricity to all. Keeping this in view, the State has identified rural electrification as a major thrust area.

#### 1.2. Status of Rural Electricity Services in Orissa (State)

Rural electrification is a vital programme for socio-economic development of rural areas. The objective of rural electrification is to provide access to electricity to all rural households, which will improve standard of living of rural populace and will improve their productivity.

The definition of an electrified village has been specified under the Ministry of Power's O.M. No-42/1/2001-D (RE), dated the 5th February 2004 as given below:

“A village would be classified as electrified based on a Certificate issued by the Gram Panchayat , certifying that—

(a) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as a minimum of one dalit basti/hamlet where it exists; and

(b) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centers, etc.; and

(c) The numbers of households electrified are at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.”

In accordance with the revised definition, mentioned above, the present status of rural electrification in Orissa (State) is as given in Table 1 to 4.

**Table 1—Status of Village Electrification**

Total number of inhabited villages as per 2001 census in the State	. .	47529
Total number of villages electrified as on 31-03-2008(as per new definition, . .		28405
Total number un-electrified inhabited villages as on 31-03-2008.	. .	19124
Number of un-electrified inhabited villages to be electrified through grid connectivity	. .	18651
Number of un-electrified inhabited villages to be electrified through other solution (non-grid)	. .	473

A list of un-electrified villages (Census 2001) with the identified sources of electrification/ proposed sources of electrification is shown at Annex-1.

**Table 2—Status of Electrification on Rural Household**

Total number of rural households as per 2001 census	. .	6618547
Total number of rural households electrified as per 2001 census	. .	1179662
Total number of rural households electrified after 2001 and up to 31-03-2008		578807
Balance number of un-electrified rural households as on the 31-03-2008		4860078

**Table 2A—Status of Electrification on Rural BPL Households**

Total number of rural BPL households as on the 31-03-2008	. .	4493410
Total number of rural BPL households electrified as on the 31-03-2008	. .	229262
Balance number of un-electrified BPL households as on the 31-03-2008		4264148

**Table 3—Status of Electrification on Rural Habitations (above 100 populations)**

Total number of hamlets	. .	56247
Total number of electrified hamlets	. .	13931
Total number of un-electrified hamlets	. .	42316

**Table 4—Status of Energisation of Pump sets/Tube wells**

Ultimate Ground Water Potential in term of electric pump sets/ tube wells in the State.	. .	67610
Number of pump sets / tube wells energized as on the 31-03-2007	. .	35956
Target for energisation of pump sets/tube wells during XI Plan	. .	3020

## **2. Objectives:**

The National Rural Electrification Policy mandates the State Government to prepare and notify a Rural Electrification Plan. In accordance with the Rural Electrification Policy, 2006 this Rural Electrification Plan aims at—

- (i) Provision of access to electricity to all rural households by year 2009.
- (ii) Quality and reliable power supply at reasonable rates.
- (iii) Minimum lifeline consumption of one (1) unit per household per day as a merit good by 2012.

### 3. Approach to Rural Electrification

3.1. Grid connectivity will be the normal way of electrification of villages. The State will develop suitable electricity infrastructure at various levels i.e. State, district, block, village and hamlet level to provide access to electricity for all. All inhabited census villages and hamlets up to 100 population will be considered for providing rural infrastructure and for providing access to electricity under Biju Gram Jyoti (State Scheme-BGJ) and hamlets beyond 100 population are under Rajib Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yozana(RGGVY). Distribution transformer(s) of suitable capacity to cater to the present demand with the expected growth for 5 years will be provided in each village/ habitation. For the un-electrified villages, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) will be adopted to keep the technical and commercial loss to minimum. In the already electrified villages, the existing infrastructure will be augmented and strengthened from time to time to meet the growing demand.

3.2. For villages/ habitations, where grid connectivity would not be feasible or not be cost effective, off-grid solutions based on stand-alone system will be taken up for supply of electricity so that every household gets access to electricity. Where neither stand-alone systems nor grid connectivity is feasible and if the only alternative is to use isolated lighting technologies like solar photovoltaic, these may be adopted.

3.3. Decentralized distributed generation facilities together with local distribution network may be based either on conventional or non-conventional methods of electricity generation whichever is more suitable and economical. Non-conventional sources of energy could be utilized even where grid connectivity exists provided it is found to be cost effective.

3.4. Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households would be financed with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations. Households above poverty line would be, paying for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy would be available for this purpose.

3.5. The electricity connections to the agriculture pump sets will be provided on demand subject to underground water availability and on payment of connection charges as per the utility terms and conditions. The electricity connections to other productive loads in the rural areas will also be provided after required clearances from the concerned departments.

3.6. The rural areas in accordance with the Seventy-Third Amendment to the Constitution of India have already been notified vide Notification No. 4119—R & R-II-38/04-E. dated the 30th March 2005.

3.7. Four distribution companies i.e. CESU, NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO (distribution utility/SEB) will be the nodal agency for rural electrification in the State through conventional & Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is for non-conventional resources. The district level monitoring committees as notified on dated the 20th September 2004 shall monitor the progress of rural electrification in the State and achievement of the other objectives of the plan.

3.8. The State will use the provisions of RGGVY scheme as far as possible for achieving the objectives of the plan. For the works not covered under RGGVY, the State will provide fund under the State Budget or otherwise will take loans from financial institutions like REC, PFC and NABARD to meet the fund requirement. The fund requirements and provisions for various activities are shown in Table 10.

3.9. Assistance from public funds to village electrification projects would be one time dispensation; Special efforts would be made to develop load by promoting economic activities with active involvement of consumers so that not only adequate revenue is generated to cover the cost of power supplied, O&M expenses and loan servicing but also to ensure that the assets can be replaced in future without the requirement of any capital subsidy. The State and the distribution utility would facilitate co-ordination in policy and planning between electricity supply institutions and other sectors such as rural industries, food processing, cold chain and various economic services to promote such economic load development. Supply of electricity at specified voltage also at evening peak hours would be required to achieve this aim.

3.10. The State will compulsorily deploy franchisees for management of local distribution in rural areas in villages electrified under RGGVY in order to ensure revenue sustainability. The franchisees will also be established in other villages to improve services to the consumers and reduction in commercial losses.

3.11. The Panchayati Raj institutions will have an important role of overseeing, in advisory capacity, the delivery of service by the franchisees according to their identified responsibilities. The nodal agency will arrange suitable capacity building programmes for franchisees and prospective franchisees in consultation with REC.

3.12. The State will ensure a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in all the rural areas.

3.13. The State will make required provisions in the budget for fulfilling the subsidy requirement against supply of power to the subsidized consumers in the State.

3.14. The Gram Panchayat/Village Council or equivalent shall issue the first certificate at the time of the village becoming eligible for declaration as electrified. Subsequent to the village being declared as 'Electrified', the Gram Panchayat shall certify and confirm the electrified status of the village as on the 31st March each year. If the Gram Panchayat unduly delays certification, the State Government may get the status of electrification verified through another appropriate independent agency.

3.15. In order to maximize benefits from the limited resources available, it is essential that energy efficiency is promoted as a mass campaign in the rural areas. Therefore, State will take steps for bringing awareness on electricity related issues including generation, distribution, energy conservation and energy efficiency and energy-water nexus among elected panchayat representatives.

3.16. The use of CFL lamps will be encouraged for lighting purpose, which will reduce the lighting load. CFL lamps will be provided to each BPL households, which will be provided electricity connections under RGGVY. The State would evolve programmes for encouraging use of economically viable energy efficient farm equipment, especially irrigation pumpsets. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 has provided necessary legal framework for this.

3.17. The use of information technology for supply of electricity in rural areas through both grid and off-grid measures would lead to efficiency and reduction in costs. Special efforts for widespread use of information technology would be made.

3.18. A suitable mass media communication programme should be evolved at the earliest to encourage communities' take up management of local electricity distribution.

#### **4. Development of infrastructure to meet the increased demand of power**

4.1. The direct and indirect increase in demand for electricity as a result of rural electrification and the growth in power demand will necessitate augmentation of Generation, Transmission and Sub-transmission infrastructure. At present the State is having monthly average energy shortfall of 216 MUs (12.77%) and peak shortage of 150 MW (5%). The present installed capacity of the State is 2,965 MW and the share in Central projects is 1,035 MW. The present annual growth rate of demand is 7.2%. It is estimated that with the implementation of the rural electrification and in accordance with the 17th Electric Power Survey, the total power requirement by 2012 will be 4,459 MW (peak) and 27,149 MU (annual). The yearwise details of estimated demand are given in Table 5.

**Table 5—Growth in Demand of Electricity (as per 17th EPS)****Peak Demand of Electricity (MW)**

Particulars	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
Estimated power demand (As per 17th EPS)	2,752* <sup>1</sup>	3,257* <sup>2</sup>	3,633	4,020	4,459	18121
Actual/Planned/Expected Capacity	2,903* <sup>1</sup>	2,850	3,629	4,424	6,031	19837
Gap in demand & supply	151	(-) 407* <sup>3</sup>	(-) 4	404	1,572	1716

**Annual Demand of Electricity (MU)**

Particulars	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
Estimated power demand (As per 17th EPS)	18,205* <sup>1</sup>	19,767* <sup>4</sup>	22,211	24,508	27,149	111840
Actual/Planned/Expected Capacity	20,934* <sup>1</sup>	18,753* <sup>5</sup>	20,980	26,642	40,169	127478
Gap in demand & supply	2,729* <sup>1</sup>	(-)1014	(-) 1,231	2,134	13,020	15638

\*<sup>1</sup> Actual demand met in 2007-2008 against 2,927 MW projected in the 17th EPS.

\*<sup>2</sup> Expected peak demand in 2008-2009 is 3,000 MW in place of 3,257 MW as projected in the 17th EPS.

\*<sup>3</sup> Gap in demand and supply 407MW compare to estimated power demand as per 17th EPS. Otherwise it is 150MW as per estimation based on revised expectation of 3,000 MW and availability of 2,850 MW.

\*<sup>4</sup> The energy demand for Orissa was estimated to be 20,000 MU in the 17th EPS. However, based on the actual demand met up to November 2008 and estimated energy demand for the months; December 2008 to March 2009 based on the present trends the energy demand for 2008-2009 has been revised to 19,767 MU.

\*<sup>5</sup> Availability planned (as approved by OERC) for 2008-2009 was 18,460 MU. However, as per actual availability up to November 2008 and estimated availability during the months December 2008 to March 2009 based on the present trends the energy availability for 2008-2009 has been revised to 18,753 MU.

4.2. The State has planned to increase the installed capacity to meet this increased demand through establishment of following power plants in State Sector and share from the Central Sector projects. Suitable provision has been kept in the State Budget for this purpose.

Based on the ongoing projects of Central Sector as well as those of initiatives by State Sector & IPPs the expected capacity addition to be available to Orissa are as follows.

**Table 6—Establishment of New Power Projects for meeting the Enhanced  
Demands during XI Plan (in MW)**

Name of Power Plant	Capacity/ Share	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
TSTPS, Kaniha (NTPC)	2,000/10%	200	..	..	..	..	200
Tala HEP, Bhutan	1,020/4.25%	43	..	..	..	..	43
Balimela PH, Balimela	150/100%	..	150	..	..	..	150
KhSTPS, Kahalgaon (Stage-II) (NTPC)	1,500/2.07%	..	31	..	..	..	31
Samal HEP	20/100%	..	20	..	..	..	20
Middle Kolab SHEP	25/100%	..	25	..	..	..	25
Lower Kolab SHEP	12/100%	..	12	..	..	..	12
BSTPP, Barh (NTPC)	1,320	..	..	100	..	..	100
Sterlite Thermal Power Project, Jharsuguda	2,400/25%	..	..	600*	..	..	600
NKSTPP, North Karanpura (NTPC)	1,980/10%	..	..	..	198	..	198
GMR Thermal Power Project, Kamalanga	1,050/25%	..	..	..	88	..	88
Subansiri HEP (NHPC)	2,000	..	..	..	300	..	300
Jindal Thermal Power Project, Talcher, Angul	1,200/14%	..	..	..	84	84	168
Bargarh SHEP	9/100%	..	..	..	..	9	9
Hati Pathara SHEP	10/100%	..	..	..	..	10	10
Salandi Dam SHEP	9/100%	..	..	..	..	9	9
Jeypore SHEP	6/100%	..	..	..	..	6	6
Jalaput Dam Toe HEP	18/100%	..	..	..	..	18	18
Dumajohri SHEP	15/100%	..	..	..	..	15	15
Kharagpur SHEP	10/100%	..	..	..	..	10	10
Ib TPS (Unit 3 & 4), Malaxmi Mega Thermal Power Project, Khadagaprasad	1,200/50%	..	..	..	..	600	600
Monnet Thermal Power Project, Dhenkanal	1040/25%	..	..	..	..	130	130
Essar Thermal Power Project, Angul	1,005/25%	..	..	..	..	251	251
Lanco Babandha Thermal Power Project, Khurunti.	1,000/25%	..	..	..	..	125	125
Lanco Babandha Thermal Power Project, Khurunti.	1,320/25%	..	..	..	..	165	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>3,283</b>

\* Sterlite has been requested to dedicate the entire capacity to the Orissa from its 1st Unit of 600 MW expected to be commissioned in June 2009.

4.3. For transmission of the required power from generating stations to the load centres, provision for erection of following additional 400 KV, 200 KV, 132 KV, 33KV transmission lines and substations has been made in next five years as shown below :

**Table 7—Creation of Transmission Infrastructure**

Particulars	Scheme Provision			2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Km/	Ckm	Amt.	Km/	Amt.	Km/	Amt.	Km/	Amt.	Km/	Amt.	Km/	Amt.
	MVA		(Rs. Cr.)	MVA	(Rs. Cr.)	MVA	(Rs. Cr.)	MVA	(Rs. Cr.)	MVA	(Rs. Cr.)	MVA	(Rs. Cr.)
400 KV Line	661.000	1122.00	320.62	0.000	56.49	296.00	33.130	0.000	109.00	235.00	89.00	130.00	33.00
220KV Line	1041.652	1704.70	236.38	219.22	5.97	609.012	39.020	0.000	87.34	13.42	72.05	200.00	32.00
132 KV Line	494.680	637.22	135.38	16.220	2.33	88.460	25.780	0.000	61.21	145.00	30.61	245.00	15.45
33 KV Line	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000
400 KV S/S	3150.000	0.000	209.15	0.000	0.47	1260.00	7.680	0.000	65.00	0.000	97.00	1890.00	39.00
220 KV S/S	2940.000	0.000	346.08	220.00	17.30	1380.00	89.210	460.00	120.38	80.00	91.69	800.00	27.50
132 KV S/S	1900.000	0.000	443.83	0.000	9.65	975.00	179.95	540.00	206.45	235.00	40.68	150.00	7.100
Total	..	2197.332	3463.92	..	235.44	..	993.472	..	0.000	..	393.42	..	575.00
KM/CKM	..	..	1691.44	..	92.21	..	374.77	..	649.38	..	421.03	..	154.05
Total MVA	7990.000	0.000	..	220.00	..	3615.00	..	1000.00	..	315.00	..	2840.00	..

4.4. The growth in agriculture, commercial and domestic loads in the rural area will require strengthening of existing infrastructure and also for providing quality power supply to the rural areas. This will require segregation of agriculture & rural feeders, conversion of LT network to HDVS, augmentation of transformers etc. The State will avail the funding under various schemes such as APDRP and RGGVY of the Central Government for this purpose. For the activities which cannot be covered under Central Scheme, the State will fund the same through budgetary support or from loans from the financial institutions like REC, PFC and NABARD etc. The estimated requirements are shown at a Table 8.

**Table 8—Creation of Sub-transmission Infrastructure**

Particulars	Cost	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12
Rural Electricity Distribution backbone and Village Electricity infrastructure under RGGVY (As per DPRs submitted)	3148.19	71.64	1027.06	1609.04	322.32	117.77
Strength of existing rural infrastructure by State-33 KV lines	775.02	61.84	141.20	235.25	187.55	149.18
33 KV substation -11 KV lines						
-11/0.4 KV substations						
Total	3923.21	133.48	1168.26	1844.65	509.87	266.95

## 5. Management of Local Distribution in Rural Areas

5.1. Deployment of franchisees for management of local distribution in rural areas will be taken up in order to ensure revenue sustainability and improve services to the consumers. Franchisees for the management of rural distribution could be Non Government Organizations (NGOs), users' associations, co-operatives, SHGS or individual entrepreneurs.

5.2. The State Government would also encourage the Panchayati Raj institutions to take on responsibility of franchisees as and when such institutions have developed to the extent that can undertake contractual obligations, raise resources from market and can discharge associated legal responsibilities.

5.3. A franchisee would be responsible for distribution of electricity within an identified contiguous area for prescribed duration and for collecting revenues directly from the consumers. The franchisee arrangement could be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including distribution transformer(s).

5.4. Where local distribution, including activities of grid extension and undertaking of capital expenditure programmes, has been handed over to users' association, co-operative society, Panchayat Institutions or Non Government Organizations, such persons will have the universal service obligation for the area of their operation and the supply obligation of the licensee, if any, in that area would be residual i.e. taking action to ensure supply in case franchisees fails to discharge their contractual obligations.

5.5. Where the persons exempt under Section 13 build their own distribution systems, the supply obligation of the licensee of the area would continue.

5.6. There can be many variants of franchisee model. Initially, collection based franchisee may be taken up. However, subsequently, it will be converted into input based franchisee. The arrangement would entail purpose of bulk power and routine operation and maintenance of distribution infrastructure.

**Table 9—Established of Franchisees for distribution management in villages**

Total villages in the State	Villages proposed to be covered under RGGVY	Franchisees proposed to be established in villages		Franchisees established in villages as on the 31st March 2008	
		RGGVY	Others	RGGVY	Others
47529	47117	10658	6933	0	2178

5.7. A capacity building programme of franchisees, consumer associations and Panchayat institutions will be taken up in association with REC/Government of India.

Total villages in the State	Estimated Number of Franchisees		No. of franchisees established as on the 31st March 2008		Number of franchisees trained	
	RGGVY	Others	RGGVY	Others	RGGVY	Others
47529	9071	5713	0	2178	2	9

## 6. Bulk purchase of power and retail tariffs

6.1 Persons exempt under Section 13 of the Act may procure power from the existing licensee of the area or from any other sources. Where such persons purchase power from the licensee of the area, they would be treated as a separate category by the Appropriate Commission for the determination of the Bulk Purchase Price (BPP) to be paid by them to the licensees. In such cases the tariff for retail sale to the consumers in the area of such persons would be as determined for the licensee by the Appropriate Commission.



6.2. If not determined competitively, the BPP should be set on a normative basis based on representative consumer mix and will not vary on a case to case basis. The BPP set along with margins prescribed for the local distribution enterprise will be such that consumers tariff is maintained at the same level. This BPP would be fully factored into the submissions of the distribution utility to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for their revenue requirements.

6.3. Where the said persons purchase power from a source other than the distribution licensee of the area, the procurement price would be mutually agreed between such persons and the suppliers. In such cases the retail tariff shall be determined in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the SERC with oversight of the District Committee.

6.4. Due to massive rural electrification in the State, there will be massive increase in domestic consumption. This will result in a dramatic change in the consumer mix of the utility, leading to an increase in tariff. State will evolve an affordable tariff structure for rural households in association with the regulator, particularly for BPL households, keeping in mind their present expenditure for domestic lighting. The gap between the tariff so determined by the regulator and the 'affordable' tariff for BPL households will be bridged through appropriate provision in the State Budget.

6.5. The Government shall be providing free electricity connections (50Watt load) to all the BPL families. Presently, the tariff for the BPL consumers is Rs. 30.00 per month for consumption of 30 units. The estimated subsidy for their consumption amounts to Rs. 14.1 crore annually. This is estimated to be Rs. 241.00 Cr. annually after providing free connection to 39 lakh BPL households. It is proposed to provide the enhanced amounts of subsidy for BPL consumption through the budgetary support in addition to cross subsidisation.

## **7. Stand-Alone System for Rural Areas**

7.1. For the purpose of the eighth proviso to Section 14 of the Act, rural areas would mean all rural areas as defined specified pursuant to the Seventy-Third Amendment to the Constitution of India [Article 243 of the Constitution of India]. The State has already notified the rural areas through Notification No. 4119—R & RR-II-38/04-E, dated the 30th March 2005.

7.2. Agency exempted under eighth proviso to Section 14 of the Act would have a choice to enter into an outsourcing arrangement for distribution of power, with the responsibility for generation and distribution of power continuing to be with such agency.

7.3. Agency exempted under eighth proviso to Section 14 from licensing would be free from the licensing obligation and purview of the Appropriate Commissions in matters pertaining to determination of tariffs and universal supply obligations applicable to licensees. However, the provisions of the Act in so far as they pertain to technical standards, safety measures etc. (e.g. Section 10, 53 etc.) shall continue to be applicable.

7.4. The retail tariffs for electricity supply by agencies exempt under eighth proviso to Section 14 would be set, based on mutual agreement between such agencies and the consumers. But the benefits of financial assistance/subsidies by the Government (Central or State) or other agencies, if any, will be fully passed onto the consumers. The Appropriate Commission would lay down guidelines for this purpose for various types of projects (for different fuels, technology and size) receiving subsidy as opposed to tariff determination on case to case basis. The Appropriate Commission shall have right to intervene by scrutinizing tariff, if these guidelines are not implemented in any particular case.

7.5. The State will identify the locations and sources of energy for Decentralized Distributed Generation in collaboration with SREDA i.e. Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA).

7.6. The State will put in place administrative mechanisms like single window clearance within easy access for giving necessary approvals and clearance in time bound manner to facilitate development of stand-alone system/ decentralized generation projects also to exploit the potential of local resources.

7.7. Special enabling dispensation would be put in place for stand-alone systems of up to 1 MW which are based on cost effective proven technology and use locally available resources such as biomass. These projects would have automatic approval for—

- Land use change for area as per norms
- Pollution clearance, if technology is proven to be within laid down norms; and
- Safety clearance on the basis of self certification conveyed to concerned authorities (such certification making the developer fully liable for any breach of safety regulations).

Necessary orders shall be issued with respect to relevant laws/rules.

7.8. Institutional arrangement for back-up services and technical support to systems based on non-conventional sources of energy will be created by the State Government. Such services would be provided on cost basis so as to make the arrangement sustainable.

## 8. Fund Requirements and Investment Plan

8.1. Yearwise fund requirement and investment plan to meet the objectives of the RE Plan is shown below :—

Sector	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	Total
Generation lb TPS, OPGC (Unit 3 & 4) <sup>1</sup> , Balimela Power House, OHPC (Unit 7 & 8) <sup>2</sup>						
Loan (Sources ..)	126	1352.5	1352.5	1352.5	1352.5	5536
Grant (Sources ..)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equity (Sources ..)	54	338	338	338	338	1406
Sub -Total ..	180	1690.5	1690.5	1690.5	1690.5	6942.00
Transmission						
Loan (Sources ...)	82.99	337.29	584.44	378.93	138.65	1522.30
Grant (Sources ..)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equity (Sources ...)	9.220	37.480	64.940	42.100	15.400	169.140
Sub -Total ..	92.21	374.77	649.38	421.03	154.05	1691.44
ST & D in Rural Area						
Loan (Sources ..)	7.76	117.15	170.04	35.61	14.30	344.86
Grant (Sources ..)	125.74	1012.32	1664.23	469.60	248.90	3520.79
Equity (Sources ...)	..	38.72	10.05	5.02	3.77	57.56
Sub -Total ..	133.50	1168.19	1844.32	510.23	266.97	3923.21
Total Investment Plan	405.71	3233.46	4184.20	2621.26	2111.52	12556.65
Total Loan	216.75	1806.94	2106.48	1767.04	1505.45	7403.16
Total Grant	125.74	1012.32	1664.23	469.60	248.90	3520.79
Total Equity	63.22	414.20	412.99	385.12	357.17	1632.70

*N.B. :* Figures in the above table indicate the fund requirement and investment plan with respect to only projects owned by State Government.

1. Government of Orissa holds 51% share in OPGC. The equity & loan components will be according proportionate.
2. OHPC is a 100% owned Company of Government of Orissa.

### 9. Monitoring of Rural Electrification

9.1. The distribution utility will have the basis responsibility towards achieving the targets of village electrification, providing access to electricity to all by 2012 and implementation of various activities as mentioned in this RE plan. District Committees with members from district administration, elected representatives, Panchayat, Zila Parishads, NGOs, consumer associations, distribution utilities, etc. would co-ordinate and reviews the extension of electrification in the district, review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction and promote energy efficiency and conservation. The District Committee would also facilitate the Rural Electrification projects, both through stand-alone systems and grid extension and local management projects as may be required.

10. Amendments to the Plan, based on the inputs and requirements, the Government will review the progress and accordingly suitable amendments will be made in the Plan, as and when required.

*Annexure 1*

#### List of Un-electrified/De-electrified Villages in the State of Orissa (As on the 30th March 2008)

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village	Census Code	Electrification Status	Proposed sources of electrification	If non-grid, mention type identified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

U n-electrified/  
De -electrified

\*SPV/wind/mind/mini hydro/bio-gas/bio-mass/hybrid

By order of the Governor

P. K. JENA

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

## Abstract of districtwise Un-Electrified/De-Electrified villages as on the 31st March 2008

## CESU

District	Un-electrified	Proposed source of Electrification		Total
	De-electrified	Grid	Non-Grid	
Angul	626	590	36	626
Cuttack	161	161	0	161
Dhenkanal	260	250	10	260
Jagatsinghpur	116	116	0	116
Jajpur	2	2	0	2
Kendrapada	229	229	0	229
Khurda	144	144	0	144
Nayagarh	652	597	55	652
Puri	52	52	0	52
Total . .	2242	2141	101	2242

## NESCO

Balasore	207	201	6	207
Bhadrak	292	276	16	292
Jajpur	144	141	3	144
Keonjhar	612	501	111	612
Mayurbhanj	1698	1574	124	1698
Total . .	2953	2693	260	2953

## WESCO

Balangir	353	353	0	353
Baragarh	100	100	0	100
Deogarh	357	355	2	357
Jharsuguda	25	25	0	25
Kalahandi	1086	1026	60	1086
Nuapada	167	164	3	167
Sambalpur	389	383	6	389
Sonepur	230	230	0	230
Sundargarh	711	711	0	711
Total . .	3418	3347	71	3418

## SOUTHCO

Boudh	963	963	0	963
Gajapati	1065	1024	41	1065
Ganjam	825	825	0	825
Kandhamal	2024	2024	0	2024
Koraput	1791	1791	0	1791
Malkangiri	918	918	0	918
Nawarangpur	732	732	0	732
Rayagada	2140	2140	0	2140
Puri (Krushna Prasad)	53	53	0	53
Total . .	10511	10470	41	10511
Grand Total . .	19124	18651	473	19124